

# RECORDER.

Vol. IX.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1828.

No. 441.

## PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, July 23.	Fayetteville, July 31.	Newbern, June 7.	Petersburg, July 25.
Brandy, Cogniac, . . . . .	gall. 140 a 160	152 a 160	150 a 175	125 a 200
Apple, . . . . .	28 30	33 37	40 50	34 75
Peach, . . . . .	—	45 50	75 80	45 75
Bacon, . . . . .	lb. 7 10	7 10	6 7	6 8
Beeswax, . . . . .	20 25	22 23	28	20 25
Butter, . . . . .	15 20	14 20	18 25	12 25
Coffee, . . . . .	14 15	14 17	18	12 18
Corn, . . . . .	bush. 50	35	35 40	35 40
Cotton, . . . . .	lb. —	9 9 1/2	8 9	9 11
Candles, mould, . . . . .	15 16	16	15	14 17
Flaxseed, rough, . . . . .	bush. —	75	70 80	—
Flour, . . . . .	bbl. 500 525	400 425	600 700	400 700
Feathers, . . . . .	lb. —	25 28	35 40	—
Gin, Holland, . . . . .	gall. 100 110	90 125	100 125	90 100
Country, . . . . .	37 40	43 45	45 50	35
Iron, . . . . .	ton. —	—	11000 11200	—
Lard, . . . . .	lb. 9 10	8 1	7 8	6 7
Line, . . . . .	cask. 150 175	210 230	—	150 200
Molasses, . . . . .	gall. 30 37	35 4	29 30	37 40
Nails, Cut, assorted, . . . . .	keg. —	9	—	8
Oil, . . . . .	bush. —	25 30	—	—
Powder, American, . . . . .	keg. —	500 800	—	550 650
Rum, Jamaica, . . . . .	gall. 100 150	125 150	90 100	150 200
West India, . . . . .	80 100	70 8	85 90	100 150
New England, . . . . .	40 42	40	40 45	42 45
Rice, . . . . .	cwt. 300	350 000	3 0 325	400 450
Shot, . . . . .	—	1000	825	—
Salt, Liverpool, . . . . .	bush. —	75	65	75
Turkey Island, . . . . .	40 45	75	55	—
Sugar, Brown, . . . . .	cwt. 800 1000	850 1150	00 1000	900 1300
Leaf, . . . . .	lb. —	19 22	18 23	18 25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder, . . . . .	—	150 175	—	125 140
Hison, . . . . .	—	120	—	—
Young yson, . . . . .	—	—	—	100 125
Tobacco, . . . . .	cwt. 400 425	250 275	—	250 700
Tallow, . . . . .	lb. 10	8	10	—
Wheat, . . . . .	bush. —	65 70	—	90 95
Whiskey, . . . . .	gall. 26 30	25	—	50 55
Wine, Madeira, . . . . .	—	250 400	300 375	250 500
Teneriffe, . . . . .	—	125 150	125 160	—
Sherry, . . . . .	—	160 225	200 250	—
Port, . . . . .	—	200 580	—	—
Malaga, . . . . .	—	75 125	—	—

## NOTICE.

THERE will commence a Camp-Meeting of the Christian Church, at Apple's meeting house, in Guilford county, on Friday before the first Sunday in September.

The General Meeting of the Christian Church will commence at the Union meeting house, in Orange county, twenty miles west of Hillsborough, on Thursday before the last Sunday in September.

John Allen.

July 29.

## CAMP MEETINGS.

A METHODIST Camp Meeting will commence at Salem meeting house in Orange county, fourteen miles west of Hillsborough, on Friday the 29th of August next, and end on Tuesday following.

A Methodist Camp Meeting will also commence at Prospect meeting house, in Caswell county, seventeen miles north west of Hillsborough, on Friday the 5th of September next, and end on Tuesday following. The meetings will be under the superintendence of the Rev. Peter Doub, presiding elder of the Yadkin district. The friends of Zion are respectfully invited to attend.

July 29.

## NOTICE.

HAVING purchased of Mr. WM HUNTINGTON, his materials, &c., and rented the shop, I would inform the public that I will carry on the business in all its branches. All work in my line will be promptly attended to and well executed. I hope, by close application, to merit a continuance of the custom which has been so liberally given to this shop.

Lemuel Lynch.

I can safely recommend Mr. Lynch to my customers, as a very attentive industrious young man, and a good workman.

Wm. Huntington.

July 29.

## FOR SALE.

A NEW and well finished OX-CART, with a pair of strong and well broke OXEN. Price eighty dollars—six months credit. Apply to

G. M. Johnston.

July 15.

## WOOL CARDED.

S. S. CLAYTON & Co. The Carding Machine is now in operation at the Old Tilt Hammer, 6 miles below Hillsborough.

July 23.

## NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Will stand the fall season, at my stable in Hillsborough. The season to commence on the 4th of July.

Josiah Turner.

July 1.

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 24th of March last a negro girl named

MARIAH.

eighteen years of age, slim built, long chin and lips, some black spots on the white of her eyes, inclined to stutter when frightened. She is probably lurking in the neighbourhood of Hillsborough. All persons are forbidden harbouring or employing her, under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be given for her apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, and all necessary expenses paid.

Handy Wood.

July 15.

## State of North-Carolina.

Orange County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1828.

Priscilla Thompson,

vs. The Heirs and Executors of Henry Thompson, sr. decd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Thompson, Stephen Baldridge and Nelly, his wife, Samuel Clenny and Mary, his wife, and Elizabeth Murdock, widow and relict of Robert Murdock, decd. heirs at law of the said Henry Thompson, sen. decd. are not inhabitants of this state. It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said Jas. Thompson, Stephen Baldridge and Nelly, his wife, Samuel Clenny and Mary, his wife, and Elizabeth Murdock, appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there, to plead, answer or demur, to said petition. Judgment will be entered pro confesso as to them.

J. Taylor, Clerk.

July 23, price adv. \$3 00.

## HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale.

By BARNABAS OF FAIRHILL, on a credit of one year.

As my object is to prevent the most infamous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house where Nancy Gately now lives and carries on her infamous debaucheries with her old stumpy hump.

February 19,

## RURAL ECONOMY.

And your rich soil, Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour O'er every land."

## ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

The silk worm is a native of China, and feeds on the leaves of the white mulberry. Silk was manufactured in that country long before its introduction into Europe, which was not until the time of Augustus. As effeminacy and luxury increased, it came to be in great request among the Romans; and Juvenal makes the use of it by men a subject of his satire. Its cost was enormous, as it was brought at great expense from China, and manufactured for use by the Phoenicians. The commerce of this article was interrupted during the reign of Justinian, in consequence of the descents of the northern hordes. In 555 two Persian monks had the address to introduce some of the eggs into Constantinople, concealed in hollow canes. They were carefully hatched and the breed propagated. The manufacture was carried on in Greece, and Sicily subsequently; and introduced into France through Italy. The following plain directions for raising silk worms, were taken down in the words of a Connecticut silk cultivator. We prefer these practical directions, derived from our attention to the subject, in our own climate and country, to any fine spun theories taken from Encyclopedias:

The eggs should be kept perfectly dry through the winter, in a cellar or other cool place. If there is a frost it will not injure them. Keep them in a box, covered tight, so as not to be affected by the air. In the spring, as soon as the mulberry leaves are of sufficient size to feed the worms, put the eggs into a warm room until they hatch, which will be in four or five days, if the weather is warm—if the weather is cool, it will take longer time. As soon as the worms are hatched, commence feeding them with mulberry leaves. When they are first hatched, the young leaves are the most suitable for them. A small quantity of leaves suffices for the first few days—continue to feed them regularly, three times a day, as long as they will eat, and that will be until they begin to wind, which is, in general, not more than four or five weeks. While they are feeding, the old leaves and filth should be cleaned away as often as every other day—cleanliness is essential to their health. When first hatched, they are mere mites; as they increase in size, they must be spread, so as not to crowd each other; they require room in which to stir themselves. About once a week, for about 4 weeks, they change their coats. When they are undergoing this change, they lie in a dormant state, and ought not to be molested. As soon as they have changed their coats, they come forth with new life, and greedy appetites. After they are done eating, and are ready for winding their silk balls, procure small bushes from any sweet tree, such as walnut, chesnut, beech, or maple, say two or three feet high, and such as are full of green fresh leaves—set up two rows parallel, so near that the branches intermingle together—have as many tiers of these bushes, of double rows, as will accommodate the number of worms with sufficient room to go on to and wind their balls.

For raising the worms, any room may be used.—They may be put on the floor of a garret, or on shelves, but they must be kept from the sun and rain. Fresh air is requisite for their health. They are about three days winding their silk balls. The

fourth day, after they have all gone on to the bushes, take the bushes down and pick off the balls, and put them into a kettle of scalding water, which must be kept in a scalding state. The end of the silk fibre, will float as the gummy substance on the ball becomes dissolved, which may be caught by a small brush of bristles or broom-corn. Take up a number of these fibres from different balls, sufficient to make a thread of the size desired, and commence reeling—any common reel will answer the purpose. The silk may be reeled with incredible rapidity from the balls, which will be rolling in the water. Hard water must not be used—rain water is the safest. The fibres very seldom break, if the water is not too hot, too cold, or too hard. In this simple way, children, from 10 to 15 years of age, may be learnt to attend to every part of the process. I never cut nor dry the leaves, but if they are wet, the places occupied by the worms must be cleansed more frequently, as in case of a long storm. In order to have a supply of eggs, before you put any of the balls into hot water, select as many as will supply you with eggs the next year. In eight or ten days, the millers will eat their way from the centre of the ball, through the silk; then, spread some papers, and lay the millers upon them; old newspapers are just as good as white paper. In about a week they will lay their eggs; the eggs will stick to the paper, which may be folded up and put into a box, as before described. Each miller will lay from four to five hundred eggs. The white mulberry affords the appropriate food for the worms. It will grow any where but in swampy, or very wet land. It will enrich poor, barren land, as is proved by the lands in the town of Mansfield, Connecticut. Two crops of silk may be raised in a year. An acre of good mulberry trees will net the interest of one thousand dollars per annum. The trees may be raised by sticking twigs in the ground. The trees, when at maturity, are often found 3 feet in diameter. You may begin to feed from the second or third year's growth. It is believed, fewer worms die in the climate of Connecticut, than in France. The ordinary Connecticut silk, used for ribbands, and other fine silk articles, sells at from nine to twelve dollars per pound.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Making the most of land.—Captain James Perkins, of Essex, Mass. raised, last season, on an acre and a half of land, 72 bushels of Indian corn, 70 bushels of potatoes, 70 bushels of winter apples, 80 bushels of turnips, 2 loads of squashes, and two bushels of beans. One third of the land alluded to consisted of gravelly knolls. In 1826 the whole was planted with Indian corn. New Eng. Farmer.

Boston, July 13, 1828.

Police Court.—The rule of the English law allowing the husband to beat his wife with a stick of moderate dimensions, has, we believe, been long discontinued by our courts, and yet longer by the general sentiment of our yeomanry. To strike or assault a woman has been justly considered infamous by every class in our community. It will be with feelings of indignation as well as shame therefore, that our fellow citizens will learn, that a member of the Common Council, a man who has been several times a candidate for the office of Representative, was a day or two since bound over upon a well sustained complaint before the Police Court, in the sum of five hundred dollars, to answer at the next term of the Municipal Court, for having assaulted his wife, bruised and spit upon her in the most shameful manner, and the left the marks of outrage distinctly visible upon her person.

One respectable citizen is as likely to be right, and to act from conscientious motives as another. Where there is a difference of opinion, only an error of judgment in the wrong; and this consideration should cause mutual candour.

## HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY DENNIS HEARTT, AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

## Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

I SHALL on Monday the 25th day of August next, at the Court House in Hillsborough, offer at public sale my

## HOUSE and LOTS.

No. 108 and 109, in Hillsborough. One hundred and fifty dollars in money will be required, for the balance a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given. The buildings are commodious and in good repair.

Charles Cox.

July 1st 6—10

## NOTICE.

Will be sold at the Court House in Hillsborough in the county of Orange, on Monday the 27th day of August next, the following tracts or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the taxes due thereon, together with the cost of advertising the same, to wit:

One tract given in by Jas. Pratt, sr. adjoining the lands of Mrs. Burroughs and others, containing 312 acres, more or less, for the years 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825 and 1826.

One tract given in by Moses Pratt, for the years 1824, 1825 and 1826, containing 68 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Wm. N. Pratt, esq. and others. Also one acre lot of land, on Chapel Hill, for the years 1824, 1825 and 1826, given in by said Pratt.

One tract given in by A. Horne, for the year 1826, containing 150 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of James Rainey, and others.

One tract, belonging to Chestly P. Patterson, jr. given in by Chestly Patterson, jr. for the year 1826, containing 190 acres, more or less adjoining the lands of Wm. Rhodes and others.

Thos. D. Watts, Shff.

By

M. Adams, D. Shff.

July 19.

## CASH FOR GOOD WHEAT.

DELIVERED at the mill of William Miller & Co. three miles below Hillsborough. CASH for FLAX SEED.

J. Webb.

June 24. 36—6w

## State of North-Carolina.

Wake County.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1828.

Washington Price.

vs. Petition for Divorce.

Susannah Price.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Star and North-Carolina State Gazette, printed in Raleigh, and the Hillsborough Recorder, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso against her will be entered, and the cause heard ex parte.

Teste.

R. Hinton, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00 35—3m

## REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Sadlers Shop to the building west of Thos. Clancy & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had any where. Their work has hitherto proved good; and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. M. & Co.

Jan. 15. 13—1f

## A Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale a Valuable Plantation, lying on Little river, in Orange county, eight miles north east from Hillsborough, and immediately on the road to Gen. Carrington's store. There are on the premises

A good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, and Barn.

with all other necessary out houses, all in good repair. There is also on the plantation a very valuable Apple Orchard.

The Land is of the very best quality, and adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco, and cotton. As it is presumed that any person wishing to purchase will first view the premises, I deem it unnecessary to say more. The terms of sale will be made easy, and can be known by inquiring of Thomas Clancy, esq. in Hillsborough, or of myself in Greensboro.

John C. Latta.

June 30. 36—6w

## FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NKS.



**Our present circumstances and our future prospects.**

It is always of interest to us as a political body dispassionately to reflect upon our disadvantages, and to devise if possible the methods of redressing them. If by a discreet choice and application of means for our relief, they can become so easy as to be insensible to us, who is there that would delay a moment to adopt them in the manner that will at once be safe in its process, and certain in its issue? In our present situation as a people, we are without opportunity and without motive. We are hemmed in and trammelled on every side. With the labour of our farms, few of us care for more than to produce a sufficiency for our support, and to prevent the possible embarrassment of debts which it may prove out of our power to pay. We are in that strange situation, that while we are in the midst of plenty, we are struggling to maintain an existence. To a consideration of the nature of the evil suggests the remedy. The laws of society compel men to take aught in payment of a debt except money, and this they will constrain us to pay, or our property must make it good. Money can be obtained only by offering to others such productions of our labour as they are willing to receive in exchange for it. We have a sufficiency of productions, and there are enough people in the world who would gladly give us for them the money that we want, but the place of supply and the place of demand are at an impassable distance from one another. The consequence is, that the farmer of N. Carolina, and those who stand ready to become moneyed purchasers, can but remain on opposite sides of the insurmountable barrier, and gaze on each other with longing but hopeless wishes. Is there no way then of penetrating this barrier, and of placing the seller and the purchaser by the side of one another? As we are now situated, the whole value of our flour, corn, and all other productions except one or two, is swallowed up by the expense of transportation. By the time the farmer arrives at the market, it were much the same to profits, as if he were to throw the whole into the sea. Even with respect to the articles that will sometimes bear conveyance, so pitiful are the prices of advantage, that while they are doled out to him, and the owner reflects upon his hardships and losses, his bosom swells with indignation and contempt. Compare the man who goes to market as we now do, with the one who carries upon a canal, a railroad, or a navigable river, and the former is like one who scatters his money all along the road, while the other retains it safely in his pocket.

To no purpose it is to say, that there are times when the planter can set out and be absent, two or three or four weeks, with no more expense than if he were at home. It were a sorry thing if the planter who conducts his business upon such principles as these, were to be made the necessary standard for all others. If all that time and labour and expenditure of smaller or greater sums upon the way, as well as before the journey begins and after it is ended, were as faithfully applied at home, in the improvement of his grounds, in repairing fences, in ploughing fields, or in necessary, in enlarging his arable lands, and preparing for crops, can we believe that no more benefit would result than when all is thrown away in travelling one, two, or three hundred miles to market, and nearly as much in returning, while he is living abroad so many days or weeks in the very worst of circumstances? Is there no waste of property in the wear and tear of the waggon and its gear? Is injury to horses and men toiling and exposed, through deep roads, over hills, and through storms and cold and heat? And even if these valuable animals were supposed to lie idle, while they are not employed in such service, which to an industrious man is by no means admissible, does any one need to be told, that to treat them with humanity and ensure their efficacy, they must eat nearly twice as much while in such severe labor and exposure, as when out of exertion and under good protection. But this is not all. Every one who has long owned horses, knows that they are very expensive and at the same time very precarious property. Had we the advantages of a Railway, with the flourishing commercial towns and villages which would grow up along it in our own neighborhood, and through its whole extent, we should evidently maintain fewer of these costly and uncertain animals. Every man now who keeps a waggon and goes to market, must have four or five horses as a necessary appearance, else hire in his need under immense disadvantages. But make the proposed change, and this monstrous Road-waggon as it is called would instantly become unnecessary. It would soon be no longer seen in the country. It is a vast unwieldy machine, on which with all its weight of wood and iron and beef and canvas, requisite to give it strength, and capaciousness and shelter, it may be doubted whether the power of more than one horse must not be exerted to keep it in motion. In our roads in their natural state, and our

distant market upon such roads, which alone retain this heavy machine in use. By a Central Railroad every man is brought within ten, twenty, or at the utmost within fifty miles of the market, for after arriving at this, the remaining conveyance to the sea is as nothing. In such circumstances, the same weight of flour which is now dragged heavily by five horses, would then be carried by two with a light waggon, sufficiently strong for this and all ordinary purposes of a farm, while their owner would be kept from home but one or two, or at the utmost four days only, in weather selected at his discretion.

But is it not strange that men should undertake at the present day to convince us, that it is even a privilege to be shut in as we are from the general market of the world? This we believe is an idea which was suddenly broached for the first time, after the facilities of the Railway were proposed. First it was the object to find out the easiest and least costly conveyance possible for our exports and imports. This was our aim all the time we were thinking of making canals and cleaning rivers. Now we are told that if we adopt the method of the Railroad, we shall be undersold or reduced in our prices in our very presence, and upon our own plantations, by people who must bring their productions ten or twelve hundred miles, shifting them as they must at different places on the way, from waggons to canal boats, from these to ships, and thence to waggons, and paying all the charges of so much transportation. These are the very same persons who persuade us according to the other argument which has been just refuted, that we can afford to go to a distant market, at certain seasons of leisure as they call them, through all the obstacles and expense we now encounter, and to take the prices for our produce, which are paid in places already open to this northern competition of which they profess to be in so much dread. Such reasonings are so empty, so contradictory in themselves, and so evidently groundless, that they need no answer but such as will readily occur to one who reflects on them but a moment.

The truth is, that North Carolina has within such a space as thirty years past, lost thousands of valuable citizens, with immense capital, which they have transported along with them across the mountains to go where they might find better settlements, and an open market. Lands it is true have been no small inducement to the change, but had they enjoyed among us the same opportunities of trade as were enjoyed elsewhere, and felt the consequent encouragement to improve their lands and their methods of cultivation, our state would by this time have been richer by millions of dollars than she now is, and the benefits would have been felt by all of us beyond calculation. Did any one ever undertake a more desperate task than to prove, that we shall prosper more with a shackled trade than an open one? The state of New York west from Albany, a few years since, was in circumstances almost perfectly similar to our own at present. I shall suppose one of our people, who is opposed to a central Railroad, to visit that part of the country, and to press upon the inhabitants the arguments which he uses here. Let him zealously persuade them that they are in a much worse condition now than when they had no canal, that it cost more than it was worth; that it was an oppression upon the people; that it let in a trade from without, by which they were underbitten in their own market; and that to choke it up immediately with the same dirt which was taken out of its bed, would be restoring to the state the inestimable privileges which it once possessed, and of which by the wily practices of crafty and imposing men, it is now deprived. Let our orator address such topics as these to the farmers of New York, and what sort of a hearing would he obtain? Is there a man in all that country who would not start while such a tide of rhetoric was setting into his ears? His ready reply would certainly be, if reply he should make at all, the time has been sir, when your reasonings might have had some influence upon us: when they were actually used, and appeared in our inexperience to have some weight in them. But that time happily is now past, never to return. The whole history of our canal from the first trial of its effects to the present moment, is a series of experience in flat contradiction to such arguments: and you might as well inculcate upon us that we do not know our right hand from our left, as attempt to convince us to the contrary. Before the existence of this canal, our population was destitute of an animating principle. We lay like a man of strength tied hand and foot. We it is true existed. We breathed and the blood circulated through our veins. But our inaction and languor were like the heartlessness of death. To use another comparison, our country and its population resembled a vast stagnant and unwholesome lake, intermixed with a rank and uncultivated soil, and begirt on every side by impassable barriers. But now the life and motion given to its waters have wholly changed their character. Vapors and exhalations are diffused over its land. The whole atmosphere, once loaded with pernicious

vapours, is now filled with an invigorating freshness. The once dark and fruitless desert now waves with golden harvests, and the scene is diversified with orchards, and gardens, and flocks that sprinkle the delightful verdure of the fields, interspersed with the separate habitations and clustered villages of a flourishing population. Your arguments therefore, against our canal and its effects must be theoretical. They are suggested by groundless apprehensions. Manufactures too, are here established by the capital which has been created, and they continue to grow by the profits of a thriving and moneyed interest. Schools are thickly scattered among us, and they are well supported for educating the children of the country. In short we are now happy and prosperous, and our efforts, which we once felt to be enslaving and irksome toils, are converted into a cheerful and prolific industry, blessed in the anticipations of abundance for our reward. Return then to your people. Tell them what you have seen. Rest not till all around you breathe one determined and unalterable purpose, that the channels of a free commerce shall be opened with the different parts of your state and with the world.

This would doubtless be the reception which the farmers of our sister state would give to the fearful and theoretical reasoner of our own, who now strives to put off the day of our prosperity and eminence, as though it were a day of evil. So deeply are they convinced of the transcendent advantages of annihilating the cost and trouble of transportation, that the work is glowing around us on every side. Year before last the General Government granted in favor of Virginia a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of making the Dismal Swamp Canal navigable for Steamboats. The object of this Canal, as we all know, is to lead off the whole trade of the Roanoke, and of the Albemarle and Pamlico waters, to Norfolk. Shall we stand by and see this done without an effort to open to all this commerce its easy and proper channel through Beaufort? We cannot it seems derive similar benefits from the treasury of the union, for the doctrines and principles of our leading men are such, that they think we cannot accept of such services when they are freely proffered to us. It is remarkable that though Virginia and Tennessee are no less scrupulous than ourselves upon these same doctrines and principles, they incur no loss as the practical consequence of their opinions. They receive the benefit, though they reprobate the principle. Thus it appears that while we are contributing our share to the public funds of the states, we are hopeless of any participation in their fruits, except that the national flag is kept waving over us for our protection, where protection is never likely to be wanted. This, to say the least, is most unfortunate, especially as it effects a state, under greater natural disabilities than any other in the confederacy. At the last session of congress 400 thousand acres of the first quality, admitted to be worth ten dollars an acre, and thus amounting to four millions of dollars, were given to Alabama, to enable that state to cut a canal by the Muscle Shoals. This canal is to be thirty miles long, and navigable for Steamboats. Will the people who live on the higher parts of that river, both in Alabama and Tennessee, concur in the opinion cherished by some of our citizens, that expanding this easy passage between themselves and New Orleans, will blight all their fair prospects of individual and national wealth? Assuredly not. They are now existing in the pledge thus given of incalculable growth and strength to themselves and their posterity. And it is to be feared that as soon as this great and glorious enterprise shall be completed, it will prove a fresh lure to multitudes of our people to pass the mountains that they may enjoy the immense advantages of so short a removal to a quick and open market.

On the fourth of July ground was first broken above Georgetown on the Potomac for a canal, to connect the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio, through such a distance as four hundred miles. On the same illustrious day the first blow was struck for constructing a Railway to be three hundred and forty miles in length, connecting Baltimore with the Ohio. In South Carolina three Railroads are already proposed within less than a year past, centering at Charleston, and radiating to Augusta, Columbia, and Camden. In January last, commissioners appointed by the legislature of Massachusetts, rendered their report on a Railway to be made from Boston through the whole length of the state, to Albany on the Hudson. These are practical and unequivocal testimonies of the spirit of our countrymen, and of their firm conviction that their funds and their enterprise are well directed upon the facilities of commerce. This spirit is the proper offspring of civil liberty enjoyed by an enlightened people. Monarchs boast of their strength, consistency, and perseverance, resulting from the unity of action which they can give to the powers and resources of a nation. They delight to stigmatize our popular governments as characterized by dissipated counsels, inconstancy of purpose, and

abortive undertakings. If such imputations have been authenticated in the conduct of other Republics, they are happily refuted by many examples in our own. In many parts of our country, they may direct their eyes on public works, as extensive, substantial and magnificent, as the oldest nations of the globe have effected. Here, by the intelligent co-operation of the people such works are commenced and prosecuted, through a series of years, to their final accomplishment. Nothing but the lapse of time is necessary, with the spirit of improvement reigning in the governments of the union, and in many of our states, to exhibit a face of things which shall eclipse, at least in usefulness, the proudest monuments of European enterprise. Let us hope, for the prosperity and glory of our country, that this will be verified. The state of North Carolina is an integral member of a band of Republics, united under the banner of one comprehensive system, strike republican in its character. Shall we, to whom are committed the best interests of this portion of the confederacy, remain insensible to the high privileges and distinctions that solicit us into exertion? The time will come when men will look around and inquire, What remains to be done for the good of our country? We envy our ancestors, they will say, who have achieved every thing in the field of public utility, while nothing is left us but to admire the monuments of their patriotism and public spirit. Youth of the state, are you willing to pass your lives in this ignoble inactivity, and with your minds made up to the restrictions, privations and oppressions of which proof is daily given, in the venial distresses of a suffering community? Men of the East and the West, will you not at length unite in one great and persevering effort for your own relief, to establish the means of your success, for the prospects of your children, and for the welfare of the state? Every thing is yet to be done, and all is before you. Select at least one enterprise on which your combined exertions shall be directed, and doubt not that Providence will reward so virtuous and honourable a purpose, with rich reversionary privileges and gratifications. We would not be strenuous as to the particular object on which our choice should first attach itself. The education of the people, the erection of a penitentiary, by which punishments may be equitably proportioned to offences against the laws, the encouragement of manufactures among ourselves, the reformation of our prisons, the facilities of commerce, and the advancement of agriculture, are all before us, craving all the resources of the public mind, and such revenues as we can supply for meliorating our condition as a people. Of all these objects that which first and most importantly demands our attention is the removal of those obstructions to our trade, by which it is almost literally annihilated, and all the industry of our population is unavailing and hopeless.

Happily, nature favors us in the only single plan in which we could hope to be united. She has given us a seaport on the middle of our coast. Its salubrity is unexceptionable and ascertained by time. Its deep, spacious and well protected harbor, its open and direct communication with the ocean, for ships of 300 tons, and its exemption from those changes to which other parts of our coast are known to be liable, all pronounce it tantamount to our most ardent wishes. The small canal by which it communicates with the navigable Neuse, can be enlarged at discretion in a single season, not only for steamboats, but for deeper vessels, by superadding to a little manual labour, the operations of the dredging machine, through the whole length of its sandy or muddy bed. A straight and Central Railway of the cheapest and most durable timber upon the spot, over a level country of a hundred miles, will connect Newbern with Raleigh, and annihilating the distance, almost convert that capital into a seaport. This part once completed, would, of itself, be a guaranty, by its revenue, for the extension of the work, till it shall reach the western extremities of the state. In its progress, it must pass through fourteen counties. Twenty-four other counties are so situated, that in comparison with their present distance from market, it is brought by a central rail-road, almost to the doors of home, while with respect to others, it will be only two or three days distant, instead of three, or four, or even six weeks, as it now is.

The whole of the northeastern counties are most deeply interested in such a Railway. For by the union of the interior and upper trade of the state with their own, it is ensured that Beaufort must inevitably grow into a place of vast capital, incalculably more valuable, and important to these counties, than Norfolk can ever be. The inland trader, alone, is enough to enlarge and elevate Beaufort.

\* These are Carteret, Craven, Lenoir, Green, Wayne, Johnston, Wake, Chatham, Randolph, Davidson, Rowan, Iredell, Burke and Buncombe.

† These 24 counties are Pitt, Jones, Edgecombe, Duplin, Sampson, Nash, Franklin, Orange, Granville, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Moore, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, Montgomery, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Wilkes, Ashe, Lincoln, Rutherford, Haywood.

to the rank of a commercial city. Much more than this, must the combination of Albemarle and Pamlico, together with all their waters, be attended with these important consequences. With respect to the south eastern part of the state, it must inevitably be aggrandized by such a change as this. It contains a wisdom and resources which will ever know how to secure itself, by its natural advantages and by the reciprocated aid of the whole state, so large a portion of commerce, both internal and external, as will transcend the most sanguine calculations its friends have ever anticipated.

This great and important work, which holds out so much honour and interest to the present generation, and to the legislators who shall accomplish it, can probably be effected in six or seven years, by some such annual contribution as forty cents a man, added to the tolls upon the parishes that shall be completed and continually annexed from year to year. Shall we then think this an invincible and hazardous undertaking, for one of the largest and most populous states in the union? Shall we not, with all these propitious circumstances beckoning us to the trial, at least proceed to the incipient steps of examining every thing by the skill of engineers, who by actual survey of the route, and estimate of the expense, may determine whether the enterprise is extravagant or not? The present season impressively illustrates the necessity of commencing some means of relief to our difficulties. Providence, it is true, may easily blast all the prospects of abundance now before our eyes, through out this extensive state. Should we, however, be favored to the end, as we have been hitherto, the country will be full of grain and every species of agricultural productions. But of what value will all these be, beyond the necessities of life, if to convey them to market is equivalent to scattering them along the road until they shall disappear, and after all our labour we must return home empty handed? It is probable that the want of a railroad to the sea, the present year only, will occasion a loss to the state of North Carolina, on all kinds of transportation, or by a total prevention of it, of no less a sum than half a million of dollars. Some may think less and others more, but all will admit, that if three hundred thousand dollars would purchase a Railroad across our level country from Newbern to Raleigh, the loss we are to incur in a single year for the want of it, would be sufficient for its construction. And shall we resolve to persevere in such a system as this? Both our interest and our glory forbid it. When we go to the polls at the ensuing election, will it not be our warning voice to the men whom we choose, to commence without the delay of another year, some method of conveyance from the pressure under which we grow, while the abundant fruits of our industry are perishing on our hands, because a market is inaccessible. And if no other means occur for our disentanglement, let us be assured that one expedient, at least, is in our power, and that the CENTRAL RAILROAD will accomplish it.

CARLTON.

† The North Eastern Counties here alluded to, are Hyde, Tyrrel, Washington, Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, Martin, Northampton, Halifax, and Warren.—16.

**PRESIDENTIAL.**

From the Raleigh Register.

By order of the Administration Central Committee, a change has been made in the Electoral Ticket, by substituting the name of JAMES T. MOREHEAD, Esq. for that of Dr. ANDREW BOWMAN. The reason for this change will be found in the annexed letter from the latter gentleman:

Germanton, June 22, 1838.

To the Chairman and Members of the Central Administration Electoral Committee, at Raleigh:

GENTLEMEN—Having been nominated by the Convention which assembled at Raleigh, on the 20th December last, as an Elector on the Administration Ticket, it is with sincere regret that I find myself compelled to decline that nomination.

A candidate for an Elector on that Ticket, in my estimation ought to have it up his power to devote his whole time and mind to that object; and my private concerns, with an absolute necessity of attending to them unremittingly, precludes the idea of my travelling through the district to combat and obviate the slanders that are so abundantly, and I may add, often maliciously circulated against the present administration, with a view to my own unpopularity. Nothing would give me more pleasure (were it in my power to do so) than to co-operate with the friends of order in the present alarming crisis, when it appears that the opposition are determined, at all hazards, to elevate to the Chief Magistracy, an individual who has made more loudness on the constitution, and set the laws at defiance, than any other officer in the nation, civil or military, that I have any knowledge of.

It therefore being impossible for me to devote the requisite time and attention to it, I beg leave to offer to your



consideration, to be placed in my stead, James T. Morehead, esq. of Rockingham county, as a person every way qualified for so arduous an undertaking.

Mr. Morehead is a young gentleman of fine talents, zealously devoted to the cause, accustomed to public speaking, well acquainted in all the counties of the district, and having time to devote to the duties of an elector.

Regretting exceedingly the necessity of my declining the nomination, and fervently invoking the Ruler of our destinies to frustrate all attempts against the harmony and duration of our present happy form of government, or to render doubtful the maxim on which it is founded, that man is capable of self government, I subscribe myself, your obedient servant.

ANDREW BOWMAN.

At a Jackson meeting in Tennessee Pleasant Henderson, Esq. was nominated as a Jackson elector for one of the districts. The following letter from Mr. Henderson, while it exposes the misapprehension of his political feeling, which must have led to his nomination, succinctly gives his reasons for opposing, instead of supporting, the Military Chief:

To the Editor of the National Banner—

I have seen in the Murfreesborough Courier, an invitation which has perhaps been also copied into your paper, for me to run as an elector in favor of Gen. Jackson in this district. With this request I decline complying, for various reasons, some of which I will briefly assign.

1. I do not consider General Jackson qualified to preside over the affairs of these United States.

2. His whole course of life denotes a want of capacity and disposition adapted to civil preferment.

3. I do not consider a man who would not submit to any rule but his own will, and who had been in the habit of violating all orders, and laws, when conflicting with his inclinations, fit to govern others.

4. I do not believe that Gen. Jackson, independent of the battle of New Orleans, would ever have been thought of for president, and I cannot conceive how one victory can qualify a man (before considered out of the question) for so important an office.

Yours, &c.

PLEASANT HENDERSON.

#### New Candidate for President.

The Boston Gazette, after giving a detail of the battles and voyages of the frigate Constitution, says "we may safely challenge the annals of naval history to name the ship that has done so much to fill the measure of her country's glory." If that is the case, we nominate the good frigate Constitution for our next President! She has "filled the measure of her country's glory!" Hurrah for Old Ironsides.

Springfield Repub.

From the Richmond Visitor and Telegraph.

#### Convention at Charlottesville.

The convention consisting of delegates from 39 counties, and from the towns of Norfolk, Williamsburg, Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Lynchburg, met at Charlottesville on the 14th inst. to take into consideration the subject of Internal Improvement of the state. The convention was called to order by Mr. Hugh Nelson. On motion of Mr. Nelson, Mr. Madison was called to the chair, to preside in the deliberations of this body.

On the 15th, a committee was appointed to report to the convention such measures as they might think ought to be pursued in order to effect that improvement, and the course which this convention ought to adopt in order to ensure success to those measures.

On the 16th, the committee made a report in the form of a memorial, addressed to the speakers and members of the senate and house of delegates of Virginia, in which, after taking a brief view of the immense advantages secured to other states by their canals, &c. they recommended the adoption of measures to improve the navigation of the principal rivers of this state.

In speaking of the navigation of James river, they say, we consider it as claiming eminently the immediate attention of the legislature for several reasons.

It passes in its whole extent through the centre of the state, and accommodates a greater number of our fellow citizens than any other river.

It is the exclusive property of the state, and the whole produce of the tolls may either be brought into the treasury, or applied to other improvements.

It promises more than any other, to be auxiliary to the extension of the commerce of Virginia and the West.

The improvement of its navigation will contribute greatly to the augmentation of our commercial capital.

And lastly, it will save a large sum

already expended on that part of the work which has been accomplished.

If we persist in an almost infinite sub-division of our funds, nothing great will be completed. If we apply them first to the most important objects, they will be accomplished; and the accomplishment will enable us to proceed with others. It cannot, we think, be doubted, that by rendering each work in which we engage productive, we shall be enabled to move on progressively until the whole shall become so.

The memorial with resolutions recommending improvements in the navigation of the Shenandoah, the Great Kanawha and Roanoke—also the improvement of Kanawha and other roads were under discussion till the 19th, at which time the memorial was adopted and the convention adjourned.

The ceremony of breaking ground on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, took place with all due solemnity, near Georgetown, D. C. The committee of arrangement, the president and directors of the company, the president of the United States, heads of department, post master general, the senators from Louisiana, Mr. Washington, member of congress from Maryland, and the heads of the foreign embassies with their secretaries, with a vast concourse of citizens, were present. The company was addressed by Gen. C. F. Mercer, who then addressed the president of the United States, and handed him a spade with which to strike the first stroke on the canal. Mr. Adams then addressed the assembled multitude in a most felicitous style, at considerable length, and during his speech, struck the first stroke with the spade. At the conclusion of his address, a national salute was fired by the United States Artillery; after which an address was delivered by the chairman of the committee of arrangements, and also by Mr. Stewart, of Pa. one of the directors of the company. The spade was then taken, and shovels full of earth dug in succession, by the president of the canal company, the mayors of the city of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria; the secretaries of the treasury, war and navy, the post master general, the commander of the army, the revolutionary officers, the directors of the canal company, and by numerous other persons. The company then repaired to the boats, passed down the canal to tide water, embarked on board the steamboats, where a collation was partaken of, and several toasts given. The company then retired to their houses. True Am.

The fourth of July was celebrated, agreeably to previously announced arrangements, with great pomp and ceremony, in Baltimore. The occasion of laying the first stone on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, tended to give great interest to the festivities of the day. Nearly five columns of the Baltimore Gazette are occupied in giving an account of the various bodies constituting the procession. We give from that paper the following extract:

The several tradesmen plied their work. The Farmers mowed and sowed and reaped—the Dairymen milked and churned—the plough and the harrow mimicked their usual toil—the Tailors sewed—the Blacksmith's anvil rung merrily—the Coopers clattered away—the weavers shuttle flew unceasingly—the Turners, Timmers, Braziers, Brass Founders, in fine, all the trades exercised their respective labours on moving stages beautifully decorated for the occasion. The ship Union rolled along with its merry crew, and its attendant guard of sailors looked up to it as the brightest ornament of the procession. Every thing was admirable of its kind—and the generous emulation between the different trades, which had produced so splendid a spectacle, was amply repaid, if the proud pleasure of the spectators could repay it.

**Lightning.**—In consequence of the Tontine Coffee-House, at New-Haven, being struck by Lightning, notwithstanding it had three conductors, the editor of the Chronicle, after inquiry and examining the buildings, has come to the following conclusions:—

1. That a lightning rod is competent to protect a distance no greater than twice the length of the stem, or the part that rises above the roof.

2. That steam, smoke and soot, are all good conductors of electricity, and consequently, that a chimney in which a fire is burning, presents a point of attraction to lightning.

3. That when several chimneys that rise to an elevation, one (the

kitchen chimney, for instance,) has a fire burning, while the others have not, that one requires to be especially protected.

4. That when there are several chimneys rising from the roof of a building, such as are at any considerable distance from the lightning rod ought to be connected with it by some metallic communication. It may sometimes be convenient to employ stems similar to that of the rod itself; in other cases, it will be sufficient to form a communication by some metal between the top of a chimney and the metallic covering or pipes of a building, and to connect these with the rod that descends into the ground.

5. That the kitchen fire place, during a thunder storm, on the supposition that no other fires are burning, is a place of peculiar danger.

**William's Printing Machine.**—Yesterday, at the Methodist Printing Office in Crosby-street, twenty-six tokens, on both sides, equal to fifty tokens on one side, were printed by William's small wooden press, well done, and finished at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Eight, or say ten tokens, by hand, (on the ordinary press) is a day's work. The workman says he can do forty on this press, on both sides, equal to eighty in the common way; and on William's iron press, nearly finished at the Sterling Works, he says he can do eighty on both sides, equal to 20 day's work on the old presses. Seeing is believing, and twenty-six tokens on both sides in one day is an astonishing fact, not heretofore equalled or heard of in America. A few days will give further results of this important invention, equally indisputable and conclusive.

N. Y. Statesman.

We find it stated in a letter from Amsterdam, published in London, dated the 19th May, that the Directors of the English East India Company have lately applied to government to learn their sentiments relative to the renewal of the East India Charter after the expiration of its term; and that Mr. Huskisson, to whom the application was more particularly addressed, has declared to them in answer, that if at the time of the expiration he still held a place in the Ministry, he would never consent that a few individuals should enjoy privileges by which they enrich themselves, whilst the rest of the nation, together with several millions of British subjects in Asia, experienced immense losses through the pernicious system of monopoly hitherto sanctioned by the East India Charter.

It is worth the remark, that while most of the minor statesman of Europe unite in condemning and belittling the Turkish Sultan, the great French and British noblemen who have been on embassies to the Porte, speak in the highest terms of the talent, urbanity, and integrity of this chief, and of his undaunted spirit and great resources; and are of opinion, that the Russian Army, instead of a holiday promenade through the empire, will find some work to perform, and that "the way of the invader is hard."

The Philadelphia Chronicle relates the following ingenious escape of a black from the prison in that city some time since.—Having managed to catch a pigeon or two, he smeared with blood the bars of a window in the wall which confined him during the day time, that he might be thought to have passed through, lacerating his body in the attempt. When about to be visited, he immersed himself in a hoghead of swill (we use the word for the want of a better) leaving probably, his nose uncovered, for breath. This, if a sportsman, he might have learnt from the rail in our marshes. Search was made for him at lock-up time, but he had endured enough to remain still. Having thus procured time, he made his escape, in the evening, over a wall, to which he was traced by the savory drippings of the fluid in which he had been plunged.

**John Randolph.**—During some period Mr. Randolph's political career, he had the ill fortune to offend a cockish young fellow, who determined to avenge himself by insulting the Roanoke orator on the first opportunity that occurred. At length the occasion presented itself, when the young sprig meeting Randolph on the pavement, walked up to him very impudently and said "I never give the way to a d—n—d rascal." Mr. Randolph, immediately pulling off his hat and making the gentleman a low bow, replied, "Well, Sir, I always do;" and gave him the pavement.

People's Advocate.

## HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, August 6.

The proceedings of the Central Rail-Road Meeting, held at William Albright's, in Chatham county, on the 2nd inst. concluded this week for want of room, will appear in our next.

**The Tariff.**—However much we may differ in opinion upon subjects connected with the presidential election, we perfectly concur with the editor of the North Carolina Journal, as expressed in the following article, as to the means which North-Carolina should adopt in "resisting the tariff." If a "determination to live upon our own resources, and to buy as few foreign fabrics as possible," be followed by the actual commencement of the work of manufacturing for ourselves, we shall not be surprised if North Carolina should be more directly benefited by the tariff than any other state in the union. The northern manufacturers can be "monopolists" no longer than the drowsy energies of southern enterprise shall permit them to be so.

**Convention.**—A writer in the Georgia Journal of the 21st ult. under the signature of Oglethorpe, proposes that at the next general election in October, each county in Georgia should elect a delegate, to meet at Milledgeville, on the first Monday in November next, and there appoint the proper number of delegates, to a general convention, which may be held in Fayetteville in North-Carolina, or at Camden in S. C. on the 1st Monday in December, and there, with delegates from all the southern states, "confer on the best constitutional means of resisting the tariff," and recommend an adoption of them in all the southern states.

We suspect that the only "means" which North-Carolina will adopt in "resisting the tariff" will be, through her representatives in congress, her determination to live upon her resources, and to buy as few foreign fabrics as possible.

And the time has now actually arrived, when North-Carolina, rich in her native resources, should rouse herself into activity, and commence the work of real independence. We have all the materials for manufacturing—if the northern monopolists will compel us to be tributary to them, or manufacture for ourselves, let us commence the work at once.

If we have a convention, let it be one of our own citizens, convened for the purpose of bringing into action the resources of the state.

**Infanticide.**—Two negro women, Judah and her daughter Flora, the property of Mr. Neil M.K. then of this county, were committed to jail on Saturday last, for the alleged murder of an infant, the child of Flora.

Fayetteville Journal.

The Albany Daily Advertiser informs us, that Mr. Van Buren has yielded to the solicitations of his friends, and consented to become the Jackson gubernatorial candidate for the state of New-York.

A large Walnut Tree, lately exhibited in Philadelphia, has been sold in London, for 2000 sterling.

**Capt. Kennedy,** at New York, left St. Petersburg May 25. A Russian squadron of 14 vessels, mostly ships of the line, was fitting for sea with all possible expedition, and was nearly ready to sail.

A grant of 400,000 acres of land lying on the Tennessee river, was given to the state of Alabama, by the last congress, for the improvement of the navigation of the Black Warrior, Cahawba, Coosa and Tennessee rivers.

Montreal, July 7.

We have been informed that private letters have been received by several officers of the Royal Engineers stationed in this province, intimating that the finance committee, on the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, have sanctioned a vote of five millions sterling, to be expended during eight years in public works and fortifications in the British North American Provinces.

#### Last Evening's Mail.

##### LOUISIANA ELECTION.

By the arrival of the Franklin at Philadelphia from New Orleans, the New Orleans Argus of the 12th ult. was received. The election took place on the 7th. The following are the returns as far as heard from:

GOVERNOR  
Derbigny, 1592 Adams  
Marigny, 559 } Jackson.  
Butler, 371

CONGRESS.  
White, 1412 Adams  
Livingston, 1083 Jackson.

Three or four parishes are yet to be heard from. Verbal report says that White is elected by about 600

majority. Gurley is said to be elected, and Brent also.

In the city, the Administration ticket has carried, without an exception.

**Mr. Clay** arrived at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 18th ult. He was met at the county line by a committee of citizens, and after partaking of a collation at Bryan's Station, was escorted to his lodgings in town by about 700 of his fellow citizens on horseback and in carriages. His health is said to have been much improved by his journey.

**Great Earthquake.**—Extract of a letter received by the China, at Salem, from Lima, dated 28th of April, 1828: "Before this reaches you, intelligence will have been received in the United States of the dreadful earthquake Lima has experienced, by which several millions of property have been destroyed, and many lives lost; it is the general opinion, if the violence of the shock had continued a few seconds longer, all Lima would have been laid in ruins. The sad catastrophe has also had a powerful influence to cause the general stagnation of all business as now existing. In fact, this is, at present, a most wretched place, and no money in circulation."

**From Lima.**—The brig Edward Calder arrived at Baltimore on Thursday, from Callao. To the politeness of the supercargo, Mr. William Robinson, the editors of the American are indebted for extensive files of Lima papers to the 5th of May, inclusive; and also for a copy of the Constitution of the Peruvian Republic. In this document it is, among other things, set forth that the Peruvian Nation is forever to be free and independent of every foreign Power. It shall never be the hereditary right of any person or family; nor shall it be united, with any state or Federation opposed to its independence.

The papers are mostly filled with accounts of the great Earthquake that took place on the 30th March, the particulars of which we have already received by way of Boston.

The Mexican brig General Figueroa, with a cargo valued at \$100,000, bound to Lima, had been captured by a Spanish privateer.

## DIED.

In Wake county, on the morning of the 25th inst. Mrs. Sarah Nichols, consort of Mr. William Nichols, about 35 years of age. She died with that fatal disease the consumption, after several months illness. Mrs. Nichols was a dutiful and affectionate wife, a tender mother, and a kind mistress. She has left a husband and five little children, together with a great many relations and friends, to bemoan her irreparable loss.

Communicated.

## TRUST SALE.

On Thursday the 18th September, I shall sell the personal property of William B. Jameison, at the dwelling house of the said Jameison, to satisfy two deeds of trust duly proved and registered, made to secure certain debts due to Miss Margaret Jameison. The property consists of a likely slave named Sally, and about 75 Sheep, 50 Hogs, 10 Cows, 4 Horses, and all the Household and Kitchen Furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

John Scott, Trustee.

August 5.

#### Merchants, Millers, and Traders of Orange.

##### TAKE NOTICE.

By an act of assembly passed in 1818, you are required once in every two years, to have your Weights, Measures and Steelyards examined and adjusted by the standard keeper of your county. Such of you as fail to comply with the law, by the first Monday of September next, may expect to pay the forfeiture incurred by virtue of said act of assembly.

Wm. Jackson.

Standard Keeper for Orange county.

August 5.

## DANCING SCHOOL.

JOHN WORD proposes opening a Dancing School in the town of Hillsborough, within a few weeks, provided a sufficient encouragement be given. His testimonials may be seen on application at the store of Cain & Moore. A School will be opened at night for those young gentlemen who cannot conveniently attend in the day time.

August 5.

#### NATHANIEL J. PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he will in future practice law in the Superior and County Courts of Orange, Wake and Person counties. Business of any kind that may be entrusted to his care and management, shall be promptly and diligently attended to. Debts for which it may not be necessary to bring suit in court, will be collected on commission. He may generally be found, while not attending the courts, at his office opposite the tavern of Mr. William H. Adams.

July 29.

## FOR SALE

A NEW and well finished OX-CART with a pair of strong and well broke OXEN. Price eighty dollars—six months credit. Apply to

G. M. Johnston.

July 15.





### THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA'S TOMB.

BY MRS. HEAMANS.

Courage was cast about her like a dress  
Of solemn comeliness;  
A gather'd mind and an untroubled face  
Did give dangers grace."

It stands where northern willows weep,

A temple fair and lone;

Soft shadows o'er its marble sweep,

From cypress branches thrown;

While silently around it spread,

Thou feel'st the presence of the dead.

And what within is richly shrouded?

A sculptur'd woman's form,

Lovely in perfect rest reclined,

As one beyond the storm:

Yet not of death, but slumber, lies

The solemn sweetness on those eyes."

The folded hands, the calm pure face,

The mantle's quiet flow,

The gentle, yet majestic grace,

Throned on the matron brow—

These, in that scene of tender gloom,

With a still glory robe the tomb.

There stands an eagle, at the feet

Of the fair image wrought—

A kingly emblem—not unmeet

To wake yet deeper thought:

She, whose light heart finds rest below,

Was royal in her birth and wo.

There are pale garlands hung above,

Of dying scent and hue;

She was a mother—in her love

How sorrowfully true!

Oh! hallow'd long be every leaf,

The record of her children's grief

She saw their birthright's warrior crown

Of golden glory spoil'd—

The standard of their sires borne down—

The shroud's bright blazon said:

She met the tempest meekly brave,

Then turn'd, o'erwearied, to the grave.

She slumber'd; but it came—it came,

Her land's redeeming hour,

With the glad shout and signal flame,

Sent on from tower to tower;

Fall through the land the spirit moved—

'Twas hers, the lofty and the loved.

Then was her name a word that rung

To rouse bold hearts from sleep;

Her memory, as a banner flung

Forth by the Baltic deep;

Her grief, a bitter vial pour'd

To sanctify the Avenger's sword.

And the proud eagle spread again

Its pinion to the sun;

And the strong land shook off its chain—

So was the triumph won!

But wo for earth! Where sorrow's tone

Still blends with Victory's—she was gone!

\* The character of this monumental statue is that of the deepest serenity; the repose, however, of sleep—not the grave. See the description in Russell's "Germany."

### SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The following views of the beneficial tendency of Sunday Schools, as connected with our institutions and form of government, is extracted from an address recently delivered in the state of Rhode Island, and published in the Providence Patriot.

"These schools have a tendency to mould and form our youth to early feelings and habits of practical republicanism. We have republicanism enough in theory—in mere profession. This is the case because it is popular. But nothing imbues the heart with a deep and constant sense of the equality of man, like the lessons of him, who came 'to preach the gospel to the poor, to heal the broken hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, recovering of sight to the blind, and to set at liberty them that are bruised.' Nothing tends to mould the character into true and practical republicanism, like the lessons of him who 'bath chosen the poor of this world,' and whose whole doctrine tends to elevate them to comfort and competency in life, and to suppress the pride and insolence of the great.

Not only do the lessons of Sunday Schools have this tendency, but their discipline also. Assembling the children upon the same floor to contemplate their common relation to the same great Being, all to receive the same instructions, and the same attention, without respect of persons, is calculated to make a lasting impression upon their tender minds of the great principle upon which our government is founded, that 'all men are born free and equal.' To be where merit alone is rewarded, is calculated to inspire the breast of the child in the humblest walks of life, with a generous emulation to become an object of esteem and respect by deserving them; while, at the same time, it discharges that pride and vain glory so natural to wealth and station, and so hostile to our political institutions. Both the instruction and discipline of Sunday Schools, there-

fore, are favourable to practical republicanism; they tend to impress our youth with a sense of the dignity and responsibility of an American citizen, and prepare them to discharge the duties of that relation on principle.

Sunday Schools have a direct tendency to keep the standard of the public morals sufficiently elevated to preserve national freedom. Our government is a novelty among nations. It differs radically from every other, because it is the only government in the world, which is founded upon the broad principle of truth and justice that 'all men inherit from their Creator the right to govern themselves;' and because it carries this principle into effect, by bringing the sovereign energy of the popular will into irresistible action by means of representation. It is obvious, therefore, that our government must be administered, according to the popular will, so long as it exists. It is so constructed as to be either the greatest national blessing, or the greatest national curse, as the public will is rightly or wrongly directed. The direction of the public will depends upon the co-operation of two things, knowledge and virtue among the people.

It is not sufficient that the people understand what governing rightly is, they must be disposed to govern. Neither will it avail them to be rightly disposed, if they know not how to carry the disposition into effect. Intelligence, although favourable to virtue, is yet distinct from it, and not a substitute for it. We may have more intelligence than all other nations combined, and yet soon bring upon ourselves tyranny worse than Egyptian bondage! There is, therefore, one way, and but one way, of supporting and perpetuating our freedom; and that is, we must add virtue to our knowledge. Unless we do this, if there is any truth in history, in reason, or revelation, we shall as surely become slaves, and that in a few years, as we now exist as a nation. If then, the continuance of our freedom and happiness ultimately turns upon the virtue of the nation, whatever tends to promote this, is of immense importance and worthy the approbation of every good citizen. That Sunday Schools tend to promote this is evident.

They act immediately upon the rising generation, to whose care the public liberties must soon be entrusted. They act upon them early and therefore powerfully. The two great lessons continually inculcated in Sunday Schools, are these: 'Remember your Creator in the days of your youth,' and 'Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them.' Who does not see, that if these principles were generally acted out, the rights of all would be respected, and our nation would be a terrestrial paradise?

Who does not see, that in exact proportion as these principles are despised and disregarded, our public journals, will teem with falsehood and scandal, our legislative halls will be filled with bribery and corruption, and the way be prepared for some brilliant, but unprincipled despot, to sever our union with his sword, and place his foot upon our necks. 'If,' (says Dr. Wayland,) 'our country shall be saved from that ruin in which has awaited other republics, and shall move steadfastly onward, in that career of glory which Providence has opened before her, next to the circulation of the Scriptures, to the Sabbath School, more than to any thing else, I do verily believe, that salvation will be owing.'

If our national freedom and happiness, therefore, are worth preserving, Sunday Schools are worth encouraging.

There is a moral atmosphere in a house.

There is a climate in a parent's house, there is a combination of circumstances to whose influence the child is exposed, which may not be detected or described, and which does more than all things else to temper his mind, to give the tone of his dispositions, to form his principles and habits, and to terminate the growth, form and stature of his whole character. If it be a deleterious influence, precept and exhortation will not prevail against it. Give exhortation and advice as you please—you might as well declaim against the malaria of Rome, or the enfeebling breath of the equatorial regions. It is an influence flowing from the character of the parents and other members of the family, and the arrangements of the household, and their familiar conversation and modes of speech, the conduct of their unguarded hours, their little preferences, and their favourite

tastes and whims—in short, all that they themselves do, and all that they say to others. This is an influence over a child's heart which is never interrupted. When you think not of it, it is operating. If it be of a tendency contrary to the language of your advice, it thwarts that advice. It puts a powerful and irresistible negative on every admonition. It contradicts every profession, and sets at naught every exhortation. When you observe this, and see that your words are fruitless, you think your child ungrateful, self-willed and perverse. But where does the blame lie? Is it wholly on his part? Believe us, No.

Journal of Education.

From the Brattleborough Messenger.

### BORROWING.

Mr. Editor—The piece which recently appeared in your paper signed 'A Lender,' has done some good. Several neighbors have since found things which they supposed were lost, but which, it now appears, were only lent a long time since.

When I first read the article of 'A Lender' I thought it was personal—and starting suddenly from my chair, 'scoundrel!' said I. 'who has been writing about me? I'll go to the printer and find out the author, and give him a severe castigation: I'll—' I'll Russell Jarvis him.' I caught my hat and started for the printing office. My good woman 'wondered what made the man act so'—it being one of her peculiar expressions on such occasions. On reaching the outer door, I met neighbor Slack's ruddy faced, flaxen headed urchin. 'Mister,' said he, 'here is your breaking up hoe and hand saw, that father borrowed of you last fall. Father says you have been writing at him in the newspaper about it.' 'Heaven forefend,' said I. But, bent on my purpose of revenge, I hastened along, struck half dumb at what the boy had said. I had not gone far before I saw Squire Stingey pass along with a wheel barrow. My eye followed him: he ran it up close to a house, and cried out, 'Here, Old Testy, is your wheel-barrow—take it and keep it to yourself, and be hanged to you; but be careful that you never get that printer to abuse me again.' 'Thinks I to myself,' it would perhaps be as well for me to haul in my jib and tack about, and see how matters stand with me at home. I did so. Search was made: many things were found on my premises that did not belong to me. I sent Tabitha home with the borrowed books; Luna home with Mrs. Purlblind's spectacles that I had borrowed four weeks ago, at Church, to find the hymn; Rosa hastened away with madam Goodlive's sausage machine, John shouldered Mr. Farmwell's plough, which had lain out all winter; I carried back Parson Holdforth's bible concordance, and neighbor Stonecenter's crow bar and drills.

—As I was going on sweeping my premises of these borrowed articles, the words, 'Alas, it was borrowed,' more than once rose to my lips, and conscience, now for the first time awakened to the subject, urged me on so rapidly, that I did not again once think of tweaking the printer's nose or flogging 'A Lender.' I determined hereafter never to borrow but when absolutely necessary, and then to return the article when I have done using it.—Such, sir, is the succinct history, and such the firm resolution of one who has heretofore been negligent in duty.

### A REFORMED BORROWER.

Falls in Georgia.—Mr. Foster, a correspondent of Silliman's Journal of Science, gives a sketch of several falls in Georgia. Tuckos fall, in a small creek 150 miles above Augusta, is 186 feet perpendicular, measured with a line. The water expands into fine rain before it reaches the bottom, spreads a thick spray around, and is ornamented with rainbows.

The river Tullulah, (a branch of the Tugaloo,) rushes down a cataract of 40 feet, then after hurrying through a narrow passage, falls 100 feet, and in a moment after 50 feet more, and then making many short turns rushes down there or sour falls of 20 and 10 feet. The sum of the fall in a mile is 350 feet. The banks are of solid rock, almost perpendicular, and vary from 700 to 1000 feet in height.

'Here,' says Mr. Foster 'are no artificial embellishments. The scenery wears the artless robe of nature's wildness. The romantic variety, magnificence and sublimity of Jehovah's works are untouched by human hands. The Rapids are in the bosom of a forest, in which are seen burrows of foxes, and dens of rattle snakes, and in which are heard the howling of wolves, and the screaming

of eagles; there the wild deer bound gracefully through the small bushes, and pass the trees rifted by lightning.

In front of the spectator, the perpendicular face of the rock on the opposite shore, presenting an endless variety of colors—brown, white, azure and purple—overhanging, receding, angular and square surfaces,—figures in bass-relief ornamented with shrubbery—small rivulets falling in graceful cascades down the precipice—the opening abyss, lined with massive rock,—the foaming, roaring water at the bottom, encircled by rainbows, all seen at one view, produce sensations unutterable.

The most magnificent general view is from a part of the precipice, which projects over the abyss twenty feet, and which is gained by a descent of fifteen feet. This is half way between the commencement and termination of the rapids, near the highest part of the mountain through which they pass, not less than one thousand feet above the water, and affords the best view of the second and third falls, one of which is almost under the projection. Our company had just gained this site, sufficiently agitated with our situation, when instantly a peal of thunder burst over us, and the rain descended upon us. The young ladies took shelter under a projecting bank, from which one step might have precipitated them one thousand feet into the foaming river; the rest of the party crowded under a single umbrella upon the point of the overhanging rock. The rock house, formerly the entrance of the Indian's paradise, but now the eagle's habitation, was before us,—the earth in front and on either hand opened wide and deep—over us roared the thunder—under us, a about the same distance, were seen and heard, the pouring and dashing of the cataracts,—heaven's red artillery" played around—and the wind swept by with great violence. At this moment a large pine near us was rified by the lightning, and its trunk entirely splintered to the ground. Echo answered echo from side to side, rumbling long and loud, through the caverns of the broken mountain. We all trembled, and looked at each other in silence. The ladies sustained the shock with unexpected equanimity, and kept their places. In half an hour the cloud passed over—he wind slept; the sun casting its brilliant rainbows round the falls, spread over the wilderness a mild and enchanting serenity, and we pursued our discovery with augmented interest.

This, however, was the most sublime and awful hour of my life. Perhaps few have ever been favored with a display more magnificently impressive of the power and presence of Omnipotence. Heaven and earth seemed to display their most terrific operation, and conspired to make us feel our own feebleness."

It has become quite fashionable in Europe to advertise for a wife. We copy the following advertisement from the London Courier of the 19th May:

**Matrimony: To guardians and others.**—A gentleman, who has lived long enough to know that marriage is a lottery, and detesting the double dealing of so called love-making, wishes to be introduced to a female of unblemished character, inclined to change her name. The advertiser is a strong and healthy man, of a cheerful disposition, just past 40; he has a sufficient income to live with ease in his present situation, but expects a good property by the lady who will accept his honest faith and hand, to which a family title belongs. Having for several years resided abroad, and being unacquainted with the rules of courtship, the advertiser offers a handsome douceur to any one capable of accomplishing such a match. Secrecy, and the most unexceptionable references expected and given. Apply by letter, post paid, to D. X. D. Mr. Murray, Bookseller, 5 Coventry-st. Haymarket.

**Singular Organic Relic.**—A workman recently broke a mass of a very firm conglomerate rock, quarried for the new State House now building at New Haven, and found lodged in a cavity, so completely enclosed as to exclude the possibility of external introduction—a piece of wood, the small limb of a tree; apparently the pine family—with the bark entire—the wood not even attached to the walls of the cavity. (except slightly at one end) but lying in it as in a case. The piece of wood was not larger than a finger, and the cavity but 2 or 3 inches in diameter; it was lined with soft feebly coherent matter resembling the substance of a rock in a state of rather minute division.

The conclusion from this interesting fact appears irresistible, that this piece of wood was floating in the waters, which were charged with the materials of this rock, and became enclosed, during their consolidation; thus proving that this rock had never been ignited; and that a tree or shrub was in existence when it was formed.

Silliman's Journal.

### NEWSPAPERS.

There is hardly any thing so much needed in a family as a newspaper, and yet nothing, comparatively speaking, is esteemed so little value. If a man undertakes to retrench his expenses, instead of lopping off what is really useless and extravagant, the first thing to be amputated is the newspaper. He will not drink a bottle of wine the less, nor chew the less tobacco, nor divest himself of a single unseemly habit; but he sits down and demonstrates to a certainty that a paper neither feeds nor clothes him, and therefore it is a great tax—and then a note is despatched to the printer 'Sir, I cannot afford to take your paper any longer'—or 'times are hard, money is scarce—ergo you may discontinue sending my paper'—or with any other excuse that may come uppermost.

Now we believe that every one who will make a fair trial, and observe the influence of reading over his family, will find at the end of the year that he is not a cent the poorer for having been a subscriber to a good newspaper. He will have accumulated more real intelligence of the every day concerns of life and the movements of nations—we take it for granted that he has perused every number with avidity—than he would have in a series of years deprived of the sight thereof. His wife will have picked up much information relative to the government of her children, many useful lessons of household economy, and no small share of instruction suited to her situation. The children will acquire a habit of reading and a degree of intelligence worth the price of subscription ten times told. In fact, a good, virtuous, well conducted newspaper in a family is the best economist of time and the aptest instructor of the mind.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber being very anxious to bring all his business to a close, has sold his stock of materials, and rented his tools and shop, to Mr. LEMUEL LYNCH, and has no interest in the work done in the shop from and after the 1st day of August next.

As this step has been taken for the purpose of attending exclusively to the settlement of all accounts, it is hoped and earnestly desired, that all who are indebted will call and settle with the least possible delay. Longer indulgence need not be expected.

He has on hand, and will continue to keep, a handsome assortment of Watches, Jewellery and Silver-Ware; all of which will be sold on better terms than such articles have ever been sold for in this place; and will be kept for sale at the same stand as heretofore.

Wm. Huntington.

July 29. 40—1f

### CASH FOR

WHEAT delivered at my mill, three miles below town, 40 cents a bushel—FLAX SEED, delivered at my house, 50 cents—Clean picked WOOL, 25 cents a pound.

My WOOL CARDING MACHINE at the Tilt Hammer is now in good repair and ready for business.

I have for sale strong Road Wagons, Plantation Wagons, and Two-Horse Wagons, cheap for cash.

James Webb.

July 29. 40—1w

### TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Maj. PLEASANT HENDERSON, of Chapel Hill, for certain purposes therein expressed, and registered in the register's office of Orange county, I shall, on the third Monday of August ensuing, to wit, the 18th day of said month, expose to sale in the village of Chapel Hill,

**Sixteen Likely Negroes** together with one well improved two acre LOT, on Franklin Street, the same being now in the occupancy of the said Henderson.

Also four tracts of LAND situated in the vicinity of said village, and averaging about

**One Hundred and Sixty-Five Acres** each.

The NEGROES are young and valuable. The LOT well improved, and a desirable location for a private family or house of entertainment.

The LANDS are improved—lie within a mile of the University, and are well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat and Cotton.

Also will be sold at the same time, Household and Kitchen furniture, and farming utensils, WAGON, GEER, and three HORSES, a close CARRIAGE, and stock of CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all are sold.

The creditors of Maj. Henderson are earnestly requested to attend.

The property will be sold on a liberal credit, except a sum due to Sampson Moore, esq. The particular terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Wm. McCauley, Trustee.

July 29. 40—3w

### Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, sometime in the month of June last, a negro woman named JUDY, between forty-five and fifty years old, of a yellow complexion. It is probable she is somewhere in the neighbourhood of Hillsborough. A reward of ten dollars will be given for her delivery in this place.

Wm. H. Adams.

June 29. 40—3w